

to determine each applicant's right to land upon the evidence of non-existence of malice or fraud.

There is no doubt that the acts in the United States is that "no Chinese shall be admitted as a subject to any of the departments of the Government, or as a member of a corporation, or as a citizen of any State, or as a voter in any election, or as a person to be given unless a legislative intent to the contrary is declared, or necessarily implied from the circumstances of the language used."

As far as this is concerned, it is clear in this case the legislative intent is gathered from the language used in the Resolution itself, and Congress, having

said that there should be NO further im-

migration of Chinese into those Islands

as far as the Chinese are concerned, it is

said that that body meant what it said without any further qualifications. If any indirect or harsh results from their act, the responsibility therefor is upon the law-makers and not upon those

Court.

Now, I think that the **RESOLUTION** of those Chinese, if any, which is in the Hawaiian Islands cannot fail to be enforced, because the statute require that certain proceedings be had before a United States Judge in order to establish the unlawfulness of their presence, and if the Chinese are to be excluded, then it is clear that they are to be excluded.

But it does not follow that because

this is so Congress did not intend that

the provisions of United States laws re-

lating to the **EXCLUSION** of those not

yet in the country should take immediate

effect. It may have been the Congress,

while willing to allow those in the country unlawfully to remain until further order, was anxious to put an end at once

to any further influx.

It is urged that no machinery has been

provided for the enforcement of the

United States Chinese exclusion

laws in these Islands and that conse-

quently it could not have been the in-

tention of Congress to make said laws

applicable in the cases of those Chinese

who hold return permits issued prior to

July 5, 1882, and that as far as there is

no machinery as claimed the section

it is good so far as to lead

the Court to hold that it was not the in-

tention to give the Resolution a retro-

spective operation, must also of necessity

conclude that said laws, if not given

prospective operation can be given to

until Congress shall by further legislation

provide the means for enforcing the laws.

The only logical conclusion of the argu-

ment is, it seems to me, that until such

time, Chinese laws do not apply here

and that Hawaiian laws continue in force.

Yet, that the Hawaiian statutes

so far as they are inconsistent with

United States laws on the subject are

repealed by the Resolution and that the

United States laws are, properly, at

least, extended in this. Moreover,

necessary conclusion as just stated would

render the clause in the Resolution inop-

erative and meaningless. If Congress had

intended to leave matters as they stood

with the Chinese, then the Chinese im-

migration and exclusion of Chinese by the

Treasury. Both are given certain

powers to exercise and certain duties to

perform, and between them can fully en-

force all Chinese exclusion laws, but just

where the dividing line between them is,

and when an enforcement is to be made

the assistance of a Collector, it is most

difficult to define. Another question not

free from difficulty is whether the Col-

lector of Customs of the Hawaiian Islands

is authorized to perform the various

duties and powers by the United States

Chinese Exclusion Laws these Islands not having yet been made a

collection district of the United States.

Under the latest Hawaiian laws on the

subject, the Collector General of Customs

is given the power to decide

whether or not an alien applying for ad-

mission is entitled to enter these Islands.

The Newland's Resolution provides that

"until Congress shall provide for the

government of such Islands all the civil,

judicial and military powers, including

the officers of the existing government in

said Islands, shall be vested in such per-

son or persons, and shall be exercised in

such manner as the President of the

United States shall direct, and the Pres-

ident shall have power to remove said of-

ficers in full and to exercise the same, and

in another section, that "the municipal

legislation of the Hawaiian Islands,

not enacted for the fulfillment of the

treaties so extinguished and not incon-

venient to the Newland's Resolution, con-

trary to the Constitution of the United

States, shall remain in force until Con-

gress of the United States shall otherwise

determine." By virtue of this latter pro-

vision the Hawaiian statutes or parts

of statutes relating to Chinese immi-

gration which are not inconsistent with

or help along the United States laws on

the same subject continue in force even

after an extension of such United States

laws to these Islands, and there seems to

be no provision in the Constitution or

any of the laws of the United States, or

any of the laws of the Hawaiian Islands

which would give the power to the Collec-

tor General of Customs to do this.

It is the individual power exercised in this

instance has been reserved to the States

to oppose the Chinese immigration.

The Act of August 3, 1882, relating to

the immigration of aliens (1 Supplement

to Revised Statutes p. 379) charges the

Secretary of the Treasury with the duty

of executing the provisions of that act

"and with the superintendence of the business

of immigration to the United States." This

last clause gives that official the authority

to supervise all immigration to the

United States which would include the

immigration of such Chinese.

The clause last cited, I think, is

not to such immigration as is mentioned

in that Act, to wit, of paupers and other

undesirable persons, the clause would be

useless repetition. In various appropri-

ation bills passed within the last few

years and up to the present time, certain

sums have been appropriated under the

title of the Treasury Department, "for

the enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion

Act" and with a sum coming from Chinese

persons to the United States.

Dollars. These statutes seem prima

facie, to give to the Secretary of the

Treasury authority to appoint Chinese

Inspectors and to the Inspectors so ap-

pointed, the power, not only to administer

the Collectors as to their duties under the

Chinese Exclusion Act but to act them-

selves and reject and exclude Chinese ap-

plicants for admission.

In Williams vs. the United States, 188

United States 287, 288, the Court held that

the Chinese in error in their capacity as

Chinese Inspectors and an appointment by

the Secretary of the Treasury, "did not

act under any law that could properly be

regarded as a revenue law," but that "he

was appointed pursuant to acts of Con-

gress, and appropriated money to be used

by the Treasury Department to prevent the

lawful entry of Chinese into the United

States, by the appointment of suitable

officers to enforce the laws in relation

thereto. The Chinese Exclusion

Act have no reference to the subject of

revenue, but are designed to the subject

of a particular rate from the territory

of the United States. Clearly, Chinese

Inspectors, proceeding under the

Acts providing for their appointment,

have no connection with the revenue sys-

tem of the Government, although the ex-

tended powers of the Chinese Inspectors

are to be given to the Chinese Inspectors

and the Chinese Inspectors are to be given

the power to do what they are to do.

As far as this is concerned, the Chinese

Inspectors, proceeding under the

Acts of Congress, have no connection with

the revenue system of the Government,

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Inspectors and the Chinese Inspectors are to be given

the power to do what they are to do.

As far as this is concerned, the Chinese

AN ISLAND EXPOSITION

Plan for a Big Show Here is Sent From City.

STRONG MEN ARE INTERESTED

Exhibits From San Francisco. Scheme for Attractive Affair. Permanent Display.

(Chas. T. Wilder, who has served Hawaii as Consul-General at San Francisco, has been approached by California men who desire that a big exposition shall be held here. Mr. Wilder has written of the matter to Minister Cooper and others. Below is one of the letters received):

San Francisco, Dec. 22, 1898.
A representative body of the manufacturers, merchants and producers of the Pacific Coast have resolved to hold an Industrial Exposition and Agricultural Fair at Honolulu in the near future, which shall combine a full and complete display of the agricultural and other products of the Hawaiian Islands with an exhibition of the manufacture, industries and products of the Pacific Coast.

The aims and objects of such an exposition are to bring into closer relationship the business interests of the Islands and the Coast and to create and encourage such feelings of amity and mutual interest, that American capital shall be encouraged and induced to assist in developing the many and varied interests of the Hawaiian Islands and of their trade with American ports.

The merchants and manufacturers of San Francisco believe that such an exposition would greatly assist in accomplishing these desired results by bringing the various resources and products of the Hawaiian Islands to the immediate attention of the American people represented in the exhibitors and visitors at such a display, and by introducing at the same time the new and improved methods, machinery and products of American industries to the Hawaiian people.

It is a matter of world-wide experience that expositions and fairs are the forerunners and school teachers of commerce and that it is chiefly through this striking form of education that producers, consumers and investors are brought in contact and are led to form a closer relationship for the development of trade, thus achieving swiftly that degree of commercial activity which would otherwise require years to obtain.

The organizers of the coming exposition and fair desire to have the hearty cooperation of the merchants, producers and business men of the Hawaiian Islands, as they have already the endorsement and support of the merchants, manufacturers, producers and shippers of the Pacific Coast, and as they expect to have the official endorsement and support of the Legislature of California and of the Congress of the United States. They earnestly solicit the confidence, cooperation and good will of all classes of the Hawaiian people, to the end that this exposition will not only be a commercial and industrial success, but also that it shall be and remain a notable and memorable event in the history of the Hawaiian Islands, commemorating, as it will, the admission of the Islands into the American Republic.

In order that the exposition may be so conducted as to accomplish the foregoing results and give the utmost satisfaction to its exhibitors, it is the intention of its management that it shall be organized along practical lines and that the details of its organization and conduct shall be placed in charge of experienced men familiar with the business of conducting such exhibitions and accustomed to make them successful.

It is expected that the exposition will be made self-supporting by the sale of space and concessions and the income from admissions. It is also intended that a fund shall be devoted to the giving of prizes for competitive exhibitions.

The liability of each exhibitor will be limited to the price of the space required for the display and the cost of his booth. Photographs of the latest devices and improvements in the form and adornment of booths and in the matter of making artistic displays will be placed at the disposal of exhibitors, while experienced artisans will be available to assist in making the most attractive and pleasing exhibit.

It is also the desire of the organizers of this exposition to secure the largest possible attendance of the Hawaiian people by not only making the price of admission nominal, but also by furnishing such a variety of entertainments, embracing and illustrating the various phases and features of Hawaiian life and customs intermingled with American forms of amusement as will make each day and evening of the exposition a new and delightful surprise.

It is also the desire of the managers of the exposition to so arrange with the American exhibitors that at the close of the exposition their exhibits shall remain at the City of Honolulu and constitute a nucleus of a permanent commercial and industrial display.

The merchants and manufacturers of California who have conceived the idea of this exposition and have already expended considerable time and energy upon its preliminary details, realize that in order to make it successful they must have the hearty and enthusiastic cooperation of the Hawaiian people and particularly of the island merchants, producers and men of enterprise. They earnestly solicit this cooperation and have invoked my aid in securing it.

They suggest the formation of some

committee of influential men from the Islands with whom this association can come within touch as soon as possible, with a view to a thorough understanding as to the details of the exposition, the numbers or grounds available for its display, the obtaining of special rates for steamship, exhibitions and displays from the various shipping lines which ply between the Islands and the Coast. The available numbers for such an exposition and such other details as need attention should be well understood and adjusted before the actual value in collective exhibits is known. It is desirable to establish this official relation between the representative merchants and producers of the Pacific Coast and of the Hawaiian Islands at the earliest possible date, for the reason that the exposition should, in the opinion of its organizers, occupy the months of May or June of the coming year.

I feel sure that an exposition of this kind would take very well in the Islands and it would without doubt be the best possible way in which to advertise. I trust this matter will have your immediate attention and that I may have a reply very shortly. With the compliments of the season I remain,

Very respectfully yours,

CHAS. T. WILDER.

The N. G. H. Drill Shed here is the largest available building. It would probably be necessary to erect a suitable structure at a cost of \$10,000 to \$12,000. It is believed expenses could be cleared from admissions. The Chamber of Commerce will be requested to take the matter up.

AFTERANARCHISTS

International Bureau of Police Forming.

Outcome of Conference Held at Rome—Extradition—The Journals and Writers.

NEW YORK, December 27.—A cable to the World from Rome says: The World correspondent has secured from a delegate the result of the anti-anarchist conference recently held here, whose proceedings had previously been kept secret.

First—An international bureau of police for surveillance of anarchists is to be established at Berlin consisting of nine members—German, Austrian, French, English, Italian, Russian, Swiss, Belgian and Dutch. This bureau will correspond with all the police of Europe and will be represented in each country by special agents. All states represented will contribute equally to the maintenance of the bureau.

Second—The European Governments are to negotiate for extradition treaties governing anarchists. Anarchists are defined as all those who make public profession of the anarchist faith, who are found in possession of anarchist publications, bombs and letters of an anarchistic character and all members of anarchist societies. A person convicted of an anarchist crime will be punished according to the law of the country where the crime was committed. Anarchist journals are to be placed under censure, their circulation interdicted, their editors, printers and distributors proceeded against as anarchists. All proceedings against anarchists are to be conducted in secret.

These decisions were accepted by the delegates from Germany, Austria, Russia, Italy, Turkey, Spain, Portugal, Sweden, Denmark, Montenegro, Serbia and Roumania, but England, France, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg and Greece rejected them. It is probable that the ultimate result of the conference will be the establishment of an international police bureau.

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CHANNEL SUICIDE

Young Stranger Goes to Death From a Steamer.

DROPS BELOW FROM CLAUDINE

Talked of Being a Defaulter From San Francisco—Was in Funds, Named Burke.

There was a tragedy on the S. S. Claudine on the voyage from Hilo this trip. A young man not more than 25 years of age, who had been drinking heavily, and perhaps for the time was insane, sprang from the deck into the ocean and was drawn beneath the swiftly-going vessel.

Mr. Richley, of 304 Beretania street, a passenger by the S. S. Claudine from Hilo, was by force of circumstances made more familiar with the suicide than any other.

Mr. Richley, who, with his companion, Mr. Bell, occupied a stateroom next to the one used by the captain of the boat, was awakened from his sleep about 4:45 Friday morning by loud voices just outside his door. Without dressing, Mr. Richley went out on the deck for the purpose of asking the men to move away. He found there the mate of the ship, talking about money matters with a young man, who was outside the railing, and gripping a rope to keep from falling into the water below. Mr. Richley recognized the young man as one with whom he had conversed through the evening and had only parted from him at 12 o'clock. The man's position, as he clung to the rope and the expression of his face, showed despair and suicidal intent. This Mr. Richley recognized at once, and determined to aid the man. The mate walked away. Mr. Richley, left alone with the man, began a conversation. To the question if he was the Captain of the ship, Mr. Richley, desiring to humor him, replied that he was. The young man then evinced a desire to talk with him, saying that it was the captain of the ship with whom he wished to speak, and no one else.

Little by little his story was told. His name was Charles Burke, he said. He had been in the employ of the Pacific Paving Company of San Francisco, where, after seven years of service, he was accused of being a defaulter, of being short in his accounts \$7,000. This Burke denied. He claimed that he had taken money, but that the money was his by right, wages for the long service.

With this money Burke embarked on the ship Amy Turner, bound for Hilo, which arrived at that port a few days before the sailing of the Claudine for Honolulu. He then asked Mr. Richley to take his money, an endorsed check for \$1,000 on Bishop & Co., drawn by L. T. Grant in favor of R. T. Forrest; \$75 in gold and \$6 in silver. He also drew from his fingers and gave to Mr. Richley some diamond rings of value. He then claimed that he had paid \$5,000 to a Mr. McDonald, but had not taken a receipt. Would Mr. Richley look after the business for him and see that the necessary papers were signed.

Here, Mr. Richley thought, was an opportunity to save the man's life. He argued that Burke should go into the stateroom and sign a statement regarding the payment. Once inside, Richley intended to hold the man, by physical force if necessary. To this Burke consented on condition that he be given a glass of whiskey when inside. Climbing over the railing, Burke started toward the stateroom, when he saw the mate of the ship coming. He rushed back again over the side of the ship and hung to life by the rope there. The mate, coming up, removed his coat and started to draw out his watch. Then Burke cried out. "Oh, you can't catch me. The moment anyone starts toward me I shall let go of the rope and drop into the water." And then he told Richley that there were two men on the ship trying to capture him and that the mate was one of them. It is probable that this imagining led to his determination to die.

At this moment Burke noticed that the ship was nearing Kawaihae, and called to Richley: "We are entering the harbor and I must go. Good bye. Give the money to mother." Richley sprung to the railing in time to see the man strike the water below, where he was drawn beneath the vessel by the strong suction current, and as the ship passed over him, the great propeller may have struck the death blow. A boat was lowered, but, of course, the body was not found.

The money and rings were placed in the hands of Purser Geo. C. Beckley for the Wilder S. Co., from whom



THE CROWN PRINCE CONSTANTIN.

King George of Greece will abdicate next spring and his son, Crown Prince Constantine, will succeed him. George I has been ruler over Greece for thirty-six years. He will return to Denmark, where his father is king. Constantine is not popular with the people whose king he is to be. The king of Greece receives an annuity of \$250,000.

Mr. Richley received an acknowledgement. Consul Haywood will be seen today and Mr. Richley will make every effort to find the mother of the dead man.

Some of the passengers and steamer men say that the name of the suicide was Turner. At any rate the poor fellow was a total stranger in the country.

Compressed Air.

C. G. Ballentyne, manager of the Honolulu Rapid Transit Company, Ltd., and W. R. Castle, a large shareholder in the local corporation are remaining in the East to witness the installation at New York City of a transit plant using compressed air, for power. This is the enterprise of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, with the officials of which the Honolulu men have formed a close acquaintance. The full confidence is held in the new lines for 28th and 29th streets, New York City, to have a main house where 1,000 horse power is at service. The test will be made this month. Wm. C. Whitney is one of the capitalists interested. Mr. Ballentyne will be back in Honolulu soon after the 1st of next month.

Mrs. Irwin.

(S. F. Society Note.)

Mme. Barrios, who has made several visits here, is back again with the avowed intention of making her future home in this city. She gives handsome entertainments, and will, therefore, be a welcome addition to the ranks of the hostesses of our "Swim." Another lady who will likely shine in that line during the winter is Mrs. W. G. Irwin, who has taken the Blair house on Van Ness avenue. She has already given several dinners to a few friends at each, but something more elaborate may soon be expected at her hands.

Camphor Trees.

The Government is to order from California 10,000 camphor trees. These will be set out on the various reservations and grounds in and about Honolulu and towns of the other Islands. There is to be secured at the same time a large quantity of the camphor tree seed for general distribution. It is the belief of the Board of Agriculture that the cultivation of camphor will in time become a considerable industry and it is thus liberally encouraged at this time.

Birds For Oahu.

Khalifai, a new Chinese doctor, brought with him a pair of mocking birds and a cage of smaller singing birds common in his own country. The mocking birds were presented to the Government and were set loose on Tantalus. The doctor wishes the Island to have the benefit of the other birds and they will be accepted and liberated if it is found out that they are not likely to become a pest. Prof. Koehle will examine the small singers today.

PENNY POSTAGE.

NEW YORK, December 25.—A Times cable from London says: Britannia presents her children with a handsome Christmas present in the shape of penny postage to forty-five different parts of the empire. Tomorrow the same stamp that carries a letter across the street in London will frank it to Hong-kong on the other side of the globe. Important colonies like Australia and Cape Colony have still to join, but their adhesion cannot be long delayed. Then it is hoped that the United States will complete the circle.

It is folly to suffer from that horrible plague of the night, itching piles. Doan's Ointment cures, quickly and permanently. At any chemist's.

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COMMENCEMENT OF THE COURSES, 1st of March, 1899.

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of the latest pattern, in Polished Oak and other hard woods. These would be of great convenience to young ladies, who have large correspondence, or of a literary turn of mind.

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GET IT AT WATERHOUSE'S

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As a rule people do not wish to be rushed into buying anything—they would prefer to take their own time—their leisure moments and shop to see what store keeps the prettiest and best display.

We believe we have the best and handsomest line of Crockery and Glassware.

For this reason and the one stated above, about leisure time, we want you to see our line at any time and as many times as you wish. These are a few of the lines:

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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

TUESDAY JANUARY 10, 1899.

CALVIN S. BRICE.

The late Calvin S. Brice, whose term of office as United States Senator from Ohio closed in 1896, was an excellent type of the professional politician.

He was the builder of his own fortune, for behind him there was nothing but his energy, intelligence and "luck."

He managed, in the reorganization of a bankrupt railroad to make considerably over a million of dollars, which he subsequently lost.

Retaining a home in Ohio, he resided in New York for some years. Wishing for various reasons to enter the Federal Senate, he coolly offered, it was strongly asserted, the sum of \$100,000 to the political machines in Ohio for the place. It was accepted, and he was elected. Ohio had a non-resident Senator for six years. Mr. Brice was recognized in Washington as the special agent of the Sugar Trust. Although his own fortune had been nearly wasted, he gave the most lavish entertainments of the seasons in Washington. His wife was a woman of remarkable social tact, and she never failed to make friends. She possessed the rare art of doing the right thing at the right time. Mr. Brice was not an attractive man personally. He knew it, and "paid his way."

As a politician he had studied under the late Sam'l J. Tilden. When a member of the National Democratic committee, he displayed singular strength in the organization of campaigns and in the grasp of details. He once said in the Manhattan Club of New York City, that if he could afford the luxury of it, he would be a Mugwump, but he regarded a Mugwump in practical politics as an "unregenerate cuss," who ought to be exterminated.

The moralists will say that Mr. Brice demoralized political thought.

He surely did not. He simply expressed it. When, virtually a resident of New York, he was elected by a majority of the votes of the Ohio Legislature to the office of a Senator representing that State, the Legislature of Ohio simply expressed the condition of political thought in the State. The conditions selected Mr. Brice. As the conditions improve, the character of the selections will improve.

THE CHINESE EXCLUSION CASE.

The laymen desire to know the gis of the decision of the Supreme Court in the Chinese habeas corpus cases. It is this, and is expressed clearly, in the conclusion of the opinion of the Court: That at the present time there are no Federal Courts established in this Territory by Congress that can adjudicate matters arising under the Federal laws, of which the Chinese Exclusion Act is one, and that the Hawaiian Courts, not being Federal Courts, have no jurisdiction in the case. The men detained by Chinese Inspector Brown are left in his hands, or if Collector McStockier is, by operation of the Annexation law, a Federal officer, they are left in his hands.

The difficulty the Court meets with in making any practical direction in the matter is, that it has no power to suggest or direct, for it has no jurisdiction. It cannot assume to pass upon Collector McStockier's power under this Federal law, and, of course, it cannot direct the action of Chinese Inspector Brown, because he holds a Federal office.

This unfortunate situation is created by the haste with which the Annexation law was drawn. Covering, as that law does, a great variety of interests and relations, it is fortunate that there are not more defects in it.

The decision of the Court leaves Chinese Inspector Brown and Collector McStockier, if he now has a Federal side to his office, in an embarrassing position.

They have these Chinese immigrants on their hands. What will they do with them? The Annexation Act does not apparently give them the physical means for executing the laws. There is no Federal Marshal here, or Federal policeman, to execute the orders of these officers. We are considering the legal situation only. The Marshal of these Islands may seize these immigrants or prevent them from landing, but he has no authority to do so, as he is not a Federal officer. Nor can any of the men connected with the customs department act, for they are territorial officers. The Constitution does not provide for the holding of a Federal and State office by the same person, when there may be conflicting duties.

Until Congress acts it may be said that there is no expressed law governing these new relations of the Territory to the Federal Government, and the Judges must "make" law as best they can.

The case before the Court was one in which there were excellent reasons

for deciding it either way. In the absence of clear and intelligent legislation, such cases are not infrequent. Judges are required to construe laws and discover the "intention" of the legislature, when, as a matter of fact, it had no clear "intention," and passed the law because it was recommended by a committee or the lobby.

Every considerate person, of course, regrets the gross injustice done to the Chinese who hold permits from our government to return.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE IN NEW ZEALAND.

Sir Charles W. Dilke, one of the ablest of British statesmen in his new book titled the "British Empire," gives this account of the working of the law conferring the elective franchise upon the women of New Zealand.

Close upon 50 per cent of all the grown women of New Zealand are electors, and in the majority of the larger towns the women voters outnumber the men. They vote in almost as large a proportion as the men, and in three out of the four largest towns in New Zealand at the last election greatly more women than men went to the poll. Of those who supported and of those who opposed the reform both classes have been surprised. It has failed to bring about any marked change in the political circumstances of the country. The temperance party forced on the change, but they have not been much pleased by its results, for the women have voted pretty much as their men folk voted before, and the Conservatives and the Liberals opposed to Prohibition have received as much proportional support from the women voters as have the Prohibitionists. On the other hand, there can be no doubt that the interest of women in politics has been given to the education of women, and to their participation in public affairs, the conduct of which they have improved. In New Zealand as in South Australia, the enfranchisement of the women has not helped that alliance of Churches—the Church of England, the Roman Catholic Church, and the Wesleyan Church—which has worked against the secular education system of the colony.

The remarkable fact about this radical change in the elective system is that there is now no opposition to it. Its creation was bold move, but it is successful. It may now be said that in spite of the bigotry of ignorant men, who are governed, not by political thought, but by usage and custom, just as the animals are governed, and the degraded races are governed; in spite of the refusal of many women to see and recognize their exalted place in social, which is political, life, this great scheme in the line of the emancipation of women, has proved successful. Behind the movement is some of the best blood of the world, for New Zealand is largely populated by the younger sons of good English families. They have met with sore trials. They have suffered from their lack of experience in knowing the best conduct of life. They have passed through the speculative period of a nation's life, which demoralizes society, breaks up home, makes happiness something to be hoped for, but not realized. And now they have called women into a share in the conduct of affairs, and made their instincts and virtues active political factors.

THE CONFEDERATE DEAD.

President McKinley's speech at Montgomery, Alabama, will be a memorable one. The occasion is memorable, because it was the best evidence of the final closing of the bloody chasm.

Governor Johnston made a brief speech, in which he took occasion to say that Alabama had nothing to take back for what she did in 1861, but that she was back in the Union to stay, and that she welcomed the President of the reunited country to that historic spot.

"In the course of his reply, President McKinley said: 'To be welcomed here, in the city of Montgomery, the first capital of the Confederate States, warmly and enthusiastically welcomed as the President of a common country, has thrilled me with emotion.'

"The Governor says he has nothing to take back. We have nothing to take back for having kept you in the Union; we are glad you did not go out and you are glad you stayed in." (Tremendous applause.)

Still more touching, and patriotic, and generous were the President's words at Atlanta, referring to the Confederate dead.

"And while when those graves were made, we differed widely about the future of this Government, these differences were long ago settled by the arbitration of arms, and the time has now come, in the evolution of sentiment and feeling, under the Providence of God, when, in the spirit of brotherhood, we should share with you in the care of the graves of the Confederate dead."

To the thousands of innocent men and women, who for over a quarter of a century have looked upon the desolate graves of their husbands, fathers, brothers and homes, this offer and assurance by the Chief of the Nation, comes as the recognition of the fact that even in political error there may be manhood and heroism. Those few loyal soldiers of the North who were met with a storm of reproach in 1870, when they said, "let us bury the Confederate dead in decency," are now vindicated.

The results of the sale at auction the other day of some property beyond Diamond Head afforded the most striking example yet of the tremendous expansion of realty values here since the new political order became assured. It is less than two years that the subdivided Kaalawai tract was up in the same salesroom day after day, without an offer, the agent getting bandage

INEXCUSABLE ERRORS.

At the New England dinner, given in Springfield, Mass., on Dec. 21st, Mr. Edward Atkinson, an eminent New Englander, a writer of great force, a leader in industrial progress, and the steadfast friend of humanity made the following remarks regarding those islands:

"I will not deal with the so-called moral reason—the missionary enterprise. I have the greatest honor and esteem for the missionaries. I have not, however, a great regard for the missionary enterprises in the Sandwich Islands. We found there a large number of happy, contented people. They enjoyed their lands and lives. There is now left only a decaying remnant, who are infected with disease, from which they can never get clear. They own a small share of their land, and more than one-third of that land is in the hands of the sons and daughters of those missionaries. Piety and profit have gone hand in hand."

Mr. Atkinson, if he had chosen to do so, could at any time obtain the truth about missionary enterprise in these islands, from impartial men who are not missionaries and can be found within a stone's throw of his office. He seems rather to have preferred to get his facts out of the *Encyclopedia of Lies*, edited by the Father of Lies, and compiled from the literature of the irresponsible beach-comber.

We do not defend all that the missionary has done in his philanthropic work here, any more than we defend the conduct of the Puritans in many things. Whatever the missionary errors have been, they are not those specified by Mr. Atkinson. The universal cause of truth is not promoted by the absolutely incorrect statements made by him. We believe, moreover, that Mr. Atkinson is not the kind of a man to disparage unctuous, and valuable work in the creation of little nationality in the Pacific, that has commanded the respect of all nations.

The man who, in these later years has done more to publish, as the actual truth, the wild statements of the beach-combers regarding missionaries is Julian D. Hayne who has just been convicted of forgery in New York city, and his trial revealed a rare record of villainy in many places. It was not surprising to us that he and Capt. Julius A. Palmer were drawn towards each other, while residing here, by a common dislike of the missionary. When Hayne discovered that the missionary had no use for him, he promptly began to repeat the stale story about "the robbery of the natives by the missionaries," as they were developed in the "dives." This story is the slogan of every cad who has inflamed his imagination with the rancid legends of luxurious license of the tropics, and believes that the missionary stands in his way; of every wandering tramp who has failed to become prosperous and hates the sight of prosperity in others.

Mr. Atkinson had looked up the records of the transfer of real estate on these islands, he would have found that the missionaries owned only a small fraction of it, while those who are not missionaries, the many corporations, the ranchmen, the trustees of the great Paauhi Bishop estates, the property of a native Hawaiian, and the government itself, owned the far greater part of the land. The statement that "more than one-third of the land is owned by the sons and daughters of the missionaries" is absolutely false.

Mr. Atkinson could readily have ascertained the fact that the kings, chiefs and thinking natives, for many years, warned the people against mortgaging and selling their lands and that special provisions have been made by law, for securing homesteads to the natives, but the natives have preferred to let their homesteads go and flock to the towns.

Mr. Atkinson could have read, if he had chosen to do so, the history of the grand "mahele," and the persistent work of the missionaries in securing for every native in the group a fee simple homestead, without price in substance for a feudal tenure.

Mr. Atkinson has allowed himself to be betrayed into making a grossly unjust charge, through his inexhaustable ignorance. The sons and daughters of the New England missionaries to these Islands have the right to expect a better comment from Mr. Atkinson on the honest efforts of the descendants of the Pilgrims to create here a New England in the tropics. If the dead bear, the ghost of one of the late Chief Justices of Massachusetts, would have risen and checked those slurring words upon his own flesh and blood, and the efforts of Pilgrim descendants to establish Christian civilization in these Islands.

SKILLED LABOR.

It was said in 1895, when the Osaka Watch Company of Japan was organized and purchased the best outfit of machinery that could be obtained in the United States, that this machinery worked by the cheap skilled labor of the Japanese, would produce watches at a cost that would drive the American watches out of the market. The person who furnished the plant to the Japanese so said in 1895. We refused to agree with him on the ground that

the skilled cheap labor of Japan could not compete with the skilled and high priced labor of the United States. We have waited for results. The Japan Times recently contained the following words:

A member of the Osaka Watch Company says that the wages paid to the workers in that factory are certainly much lower than those paid in European or American factories; yet, despite this fact, the business of watch making is not a paying one in Japan. Lack of skill among the mechanics is one of the reasons given for this state of affairs. The employment of men at 10 to 15 yen (20 to 25 cents in America money) per diem would appear a much more profitable method than paying workmen \$3 per diem, and such are the wages said to be received by Western watchmakers. But, against this it may be said that ten of the latter can easily do work which would require from seventy to eighty Japanese.

The sand lot orators of the Pacific coast, the walking delegates of the labor unions have persistently warned the workingmen against the destructive competition of cheap labor. When the educated economists told the workingmen that brains and skill settled the price of labor, they were jeered at and told that they did not understand the business.

The free traders of America have persistently told the workingmen that the use of their brains was the best economic protection that they needed. While they have been protected against foreign manufactured articles, they have never been protected against the enormous importation of skilled labor from Europe. And it is now largely this skilled imported labor from Europe, using American inventions in labor-saving machinery, that is causing the astounding export of American goods.

THE PASSING HOUR.

A forger and his liberty are soon parted.

Poor San Francisco—the Botkin trial must be over by this time.

Hilo, to reach the limit of the logical conclusion, should petition to have the capital at that place.

It is a blessing that this country has not as yet any citizens who will question a decision of the Supreme Court.

The keeper of the prison in which Julian D. Hayne is confined should be warned against the wiles of the guest.

Probable 1899 scientific and traffic note: "Compressed air is the power for two street railway systems—those of Honolulu, H. I., and New York city, though not in general use in the latter place."

It is about every day in the year that a suicide is attempted from a ferry boat in San Francisco Bay. If the man who jumped from the Kinai thought he was near Goat Island, he at least made a big mistake.

It would be an excellent plan, if anything is to be done at all to close with the California Exterminator Company and have the mongoose wiped from the landscape before Jos. Marsden returns from Europe.

By some hocus-pocus, most likely through last year connivance of Honolulu people, the partial eclipse of the sun this week will not be visible at Hilo. But for once Hilo will have Honolulu "in the shade."

If Mr. Byron O. Clarke is really such a friend of the mynah and if the mynah is really such a valuable insect destroyer, Mr. Clarke should lead a movement to have these birds taught singing. Travelers aver that this is done in India.

That Exposition, proposed for Honolulu by coast business men, through Chas. T. Wilder, seems worth the while. Here is a real opportunity for every native in the group a fee simple homestead, without price in substance for a feudal tenure.

Mr. Atkinson has allowed himself to be betrayed into making a grossly unjust charge, through his inexhaustable ignorance. The sons and daughters of the New England missionaries to these Islands have the right to expect a better comment from Mr. Atkinson on the honest efforts of the descendants of the Pilgrims to create here a New England in the tropics. If the dead bear, the ghost of one of the late Chief Justices of Massachusetts, would have risen and checked those slurring words upon his own flesh and blood, and the efforts of Pilgrim descendants to establish Christian civilization in these Islands.

The wicked Hilo Tribune, having wearied of using "roast" ammunition on Honolulu, has turned attention to its newspaper neighbors and the missionaries. The Tribune will get so funny in time that it will be able to present history without facts.

The Robert Louis Stevenson memoirs of Sir Berry Cusack-Smith are drawing heavy critical fire from several directions—notably from homes of relatives of the dead novelist. About all that can be remarked in a case of this kind is that the recollections are published too soon.

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Well Made and Makes Well

Hood's Saraparita is prepared by experienced pharmacists of today, who have brought to the production of this great medicine the best results of medical research. Hood's Saraparita is a modern medicine, containing just those vegetable ingredients which were seemingly intended by Nature herself for the alleviation of human ills. It purifies and enriches the blood, tones the stomach and digestive organs and creates an appetite. It absolutely cures all scrofulous eruptions, boils, pimples, sores, scit rheum, and every form of skin disease; cures liver complaint, kidney troubles, strengthens and builds up the nervous system. It entirely overcomes that tired feeling, giving strength and energy in place of weakness and languor. It wards off malaria, typhoid fever, and by purifying the blood it keeps the whole system healthy.

Hood's Saraparita

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. \$1, six for \$5.

Hood's Pills

cure all Liver Ills and Sick Headache. 2c.

Instead of bids. Investor and speculator alike were keen for possession in the recent competition, the distant lots bringing what were two years ago prices for "inside" holdings.

The free traders of America have persistently told the workingmen that the use of their brains was the best economic protection that they needed. While they have been protected against foreign manufactured articles, they have never been protected against the enormous importation of skilled labor from Europe. And it is now largely this skilled imported labor from Europe, using American inventions in labor-saving machinery, that is causing the astounding export of American goods.

Two of the big San Francisco dailies endeavor to conceal famine in that State. The third leading paper sends relief to the sufferers. The distress follows a long season of drought in certain districts and it should be ministered to without regard to the remote fear that publication or knowledge of the truth will in the slightest degree injure the reputation of the State.

When Frank Curtis came down here from foggy San Francisco, having before that lived in the half-frozen, half-bittering east, he thought he was sure enough in a foreign country. He decked himself out in a proper tropical costume and revelled in Waikiki pleasures. Frank was the manager for Nance O'Neil and the McKee Rankin Company and had diamonds big as Kona oranges. Curtis was a blithe individual, always, even if Mrs. Frank was still in the States. And Mrs. Frank is a delightful little body well known as a leading lady. To meet Curtis every day, one would think he had come to Hawaii for the especial purpose of buying Island curios for his wife. He did make a heavy collection. But to the *Passing Hour*, Frank did not suspect that a Hawaiian in the group could speak a word of English and to facilitate business with the curio shops he bought a phrase-book, which like a university education to a rich man's son, is never any good on any possible occasion. The first time Frank tried his phrase-book native on people of the soil it was funny as a whaling mate at a full dress ball. He had the book right along and made no bones of reading from it. The Hawaiian women and girls in the place thought a crazy man was visiting. They laughed, then became serious as Curtis continued to jabber. Curtis became excited and tossed in a few words of German. Then one of the daughters of the land, a handsome and graceful lady who had been educated abroad, realized the situation. In soft tone and a better selection of words than Curtis was accustomed to hearing outside the theater, she suggested that perhaps they could get along in German, but that English would be preferable. Curtis meekly said he would do the best he could in English and then he made a dozen purchases without asking for any figure but the total.

Prof. A. Koebel has lately acquired a side partner. Prof. A. Koebel is the big bug man. He is world-famed in the scientific line and personally is as good a chap as ever reached this coral strand. His running mate just now is Mr. Campere from Southern California, quite a different thing from being of Northern California. Mr. Campere was sent by his county to collect information on blight fighting and was lucky to find Prof. Koebel at home and at work, which are one and the same thing. Campere has had considerable experience in planning against the enemies of fruit, but recognizes Prof. Koebel as the chief of the tribe making a specialty of this line of work. But the story is about the cigars these chums use. They both smoke light steamboats. The smoke they blow forth sends the most vigorous and active insect into a stupor in an instant. The cigars are said to be from Mexico. The weeds are blander than a cargo of blind cats. The aroma from one of them for two seconds furnishes enough perfume for a half score consecration services at a Chinese Joss house patronized by Mandarins. The odor stunts plants. It insures privacy for it is worse than knockout drops in stale beer, and no ordinary individual can stand it a minute. It drives microbes from the atmosphere and outdoors clouds the atmosphere like grasshoppers in Kansas. The murder-in-the-first-degree feature of the case is that Prof. Koebel and Campere will in good faith offer these cigars to friends who are not immune. It is believed that the smokers are filled with a poison wood that has been ground fine and soaked in raw sulphur and brine from army contract pickled beef. The wrappers, it is thought, are pieces of Indian blanket, discovered in some wet caves in Old Mexico. Attempts have

been made to assay these cigars, but they resist all chemicals known to modern fertilizing works.

Many and varied must of necessity be the resources of those bright and quick-witted people who have been denied the privileges of the primary school even. A few years ago there was employed as mate on one of the island steamers a man of exceptional ability to handle the alphabet. His position was a quite important one on the packet, as he directed the landing of freight at various

THE PAKE LOST

Sympathy Strikers on Maui Are Defeated.

JAPANESE AND THE DRAMA

Danced Out the Old and Danced in the New—Numerous Entertainments—Personals.

(Special Correspondence.)

MAUI, Jan. 7, 1899.—Wednesday, the 4th, the arrest of a Chinese laborer at Spreckelsville for assaulting Harry Copp, a luna, with a hoe, caused the remainder of the field gang, numbering forty, to march from Spreckelsville to Wailuku jail and to insist upon remaining with their incarcerated friend. The authorities granted them their request and locked them up.

Later in the day Manager Lowrie telephoned to Sheriff Baldwin that seventy more Chinese were on their way to Wailuku, armed with hoes, evidently bent upon rescuing their forty-one countrymen from durance vile.

The sheriff, hastily summoning a band of horsemen, armed with "black snakes," met the advancing horde at the Wailuku railroad station and, through an interpreter, ordered them to turn back. At first they seemed tempted to resist and to advance farther into the town, but at a threatening movement on the part of the sheriff's posse, they exclaimed, "Awe!" and turned and fled homeward—the police escorting them as far as Kahului.

The next day the forty prisoners consented to return to work, after paying the usual costs for refusing labor. The original prisoner was found guilty of assault and punished.

The old year was danced out and the new year welcomed in by parties both at Hamakapoko and Spreckelsville. At Hamakapoko Manager and Mrs. Harry A. Baldwin gave a dance which will long be recalled with pleasurable thoughts of the large and beautiful drawing-room, the mellow glow of lights, the perfect, polished floor, and, best of all, music that banished care and inspired hilarity.

After several years of constant practice the Waimea Glee Club is excelled by no band of musicians on Maui and compares favorably with the Honolulu Quintette Club. There were eleven dances and two extras on the programs beginning with the grand march and lancers and ending with the Virginia reel. Mr. W. O. Aiken acted as floor manager. At midnight, after the usual greetings, an anvil salute was fired on the lawn.

At Spreckelsville Manager and Mrs. W. J. Lowrie continued the custom of by-gone years by giving a New Year's ball. The hall was prettily decorated with Hawaiian and American colors and beautiful potted plants. There were guests present from Wailuku and Kahului. An excellent stringed band furnished dancing music and at midnight the usual salutations were exchanged. Mr. Vandernallen was floor manager.

At Hamakapoko in the early morning hours of New Year's day, 700 Japanese from Wailuku, Kahului, Spreckelsville, Pala and Hamakapoko, witnessed a theatrical performance by a Honolulu dramatic company specially engaged for the occasion. The play was a tragedy and continued for hours, with frequent lengthy intermissions for refreshments.

The afternoon of the 2nd, L. von Tempsky's team vanquished Frank Baldwin's players at polo, on Bailey's field, Makawao, 29 to 7. The enjoyment of the sport was none the less keen because of frequent heavy showers of rain.

Sunday, the 1st, a convention of all the native Sunday schools of Wailuku and Makawao districts was held in Dickey's hall, Pala. The Keokea school, of which D. Kapohakimohewa is superintendent, took the first prize in singing.

Sunday, the 1st, Miss Mary Langford, aged 30, daughter of H. N. Langford of Pala, died of heart disease. The funeral services were held at Pala on the 2nd, and were conducted by Rev. S. Kapu, Dr. E. G. Beckwith, Rev. Nawahine, Rev. J. Kalino, and Rev. Kui-kahi.

The carpenters are at work on the new Government school house at Hamakapoko. They will probably complete their task by the 11th of February.

The Honolulu bicyclists were not overly successful financially in their two meets held at the Kahului race track during the 2nd. It is reported that they allowed quite a number of people to enter the grounds without any payment at the gate. There were also some horse races on the track during the day.

On the 5th, Hamakapoko began using its fine new nine-roller mill. Pala will probably follow suit the first of next week. Hamakapoko, Pala, Spreckelsville, Wailuku and Lahaina all now have nine-roller mills.

The Wailuku, Waimea and Waikupu schools all had Christmas trees and entertainments. Wailuku school on the Thursday evening before Christmas, Waimea on Friday evening, and Waikupu on Saturday evening.

Mr. B. R. Banning has been a guest at Mrs. J. J. Hail's, of Hamakapoko recently.

Misses Anna and Julia Perry, of Ho-

molulu, have been enjoying the holidays at Mrs. H. B. Baker's Makakapoko.

Miss Clarence Smith, of Hauula, has been visiting his sister, Mrs. H. A. Baldwin, of Hamakapoko.

Miss Alice, of Kahului, will succeed Miss Swinckard in the Pala Government school. It is learned with regret that Miss Ida Zeigler, of the Hauula school, has accepted a position on Oahu. Mr. F. E. Atwater, of Hamakapoko, will succeed her as principal of the Hauula school, and Miss Nellie Smith, of the Spreckelsville school, will succeed him as first assistant in the Hamakapoko school.

The Ladies' Thursday Club met the afternoon of the 5th, at Mrs. W. E. Nichols, of Hamakapoko.

The Free Trade vs. Protection debate by the Makakapoko Debating Society, will take place the evening of the 13th in the parlors of Pala Foreign church.

At the port of Kahului the Hesper and the Wrestler are still discharging cargo.

Weather—Cool, with frequent south winds.

CULTURE OF SILK

Raising Cocoons Here Could be a Success.

Plan of a School Teacher of Hawaii. Presents a Scheme He Thinks Practical

Onomea, December 15, 1898.

Hilo Tribune. Mr. Editor:—Allow me to ask you space in your valuable paper for the publication of the following suggestion, hoping that thus it may reach interested parties.

There are hundreds, probably thousands of families in this country who would be most willing to add a few dollars to their annual income by giving light and easy employment to the more aged, to the young and to the weak, who cannot do any hard work.

This is especially true of the people of our country, which is so well adapted to silk culture.

Children of large families, by raising a few pounds of cocoons, may earn something; and that something represents an increase of income.

The raising of these few pounds of cocoons each year need not materially interfere with household and other duties and it is by this means that silk culture must in the end be carried on in this country.

Now that the Board of Education is introducing "Industrial training" in our schools, and with great success, as any one can witness by visiting the Union School in Hilo, and others in different parts of the group, I am positive that no more interesting subject could be taken than the raising of the silk-worms for the silk culture.

If school children will take a liking to this light and pleasant work, there is no doubt of their succeeding with it after their school years are over.

The boys could make the trays necessary for the worms while feeding, and that part alone is quite an interesting work for them. Of course, you cannot undertake the raising of the silk worms until you have food enough for them; but I don't see why every school lot

should not have a few of the best kind of mulberry trees growing on it; they grow rapidly, and until these could be used there are many trees around Hilo from which leaves could be gathered to start the experiment.

The Board of Education could probably get the eggs (called by raisers "the seed") as well as the mulberry seeds, either through the Bureau of Agriculture or our Representatives in countries where they are available.

I do not care to take any more of your valuable space in this issue, but am willing to answer any inquiries on the subject, either through the columns of your paper or by letter, provided that in this last case, a two cent stamp be added for the answer.

I will finish by adding that I have done the above work in Honolulu fourteen years ago, and was very successful, although I had to work under great difficulty, the main one being the scarcity of food for the worms. My object then being solely to prove to the late Dr. Troussau that this country was very well adapted to the raising of the silk worm and I did convince him of it.

Very respectfully,

LEON MALTERRE,
Principal Onomea School.

TO VISIT IN TIME.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29.—The auxiliary cruiser *Yosemite* (formerly the *Morgan* liner *El Sol*) left the League Island Navy Yard this morning for Norfolk. After being fitted out at the navy yard at that place she will proceed to Manila with supplies and 400 men for Admiral Dewey's fleet. She is in command of Commander G. E. Ide. She will go to the Philippines by way of the Suez Canal, and after reaching Manilla and turning the supplies and men to Admiral Dewey will proceed to Guam, the new United States possession in the Ladrones.

JAPANESE BUSINESS.

Hitherto all arms, ammunition, and other war materials ordered by the Japanese Military and Naval Departments from England and other European countries have been brought to Japan in foreign steamers and insured by foreign companies. Recently, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha applied to the two departments to secure the carrying of the cargo in the company's vessels. It is said that the Military Department has already granted the application and that a favorable reply is also expected from the Naval Department. The cargo, it is added, will also be insured in future by Japanese underwriters.

TO MEET AGAIN

Stop Coughing!

First Regiment Will Have a Reunion January 17.

EVENING AT DRILL SHED

Muster inspection in the Day Time. Dinner With Music and Speeches—A High Jinks.

The First Regiment, N. G. H., will make a day and an evening of it both on the 17th inst. It is expected that within a day or two there will issue from general headquarters an order for a muster and inspection of the seven companies. It was voted at a meeting last evening as the sense of the Board of Officers that the ceremonies should be held on the parade ground of the First Regiment, in front of the Drill Shed. It was the opinion that much better results would be achieved by omitting the march to the Makiki baseball grounds. Captains of companies have been asked to see that every man in each command has all his belongings in ship shape for the inspection, that all be urged to appear for roll call at muster and that all property be exhibited on the occasion so that the wants of the various elements, as well as the general needs of the regiment may be known. Last year, on the 17th, which is the day for this annual function, an officer was detailed to look after each company, and another for the band. In this way the work was gotten through with in short order and in a most satisfactory manner. It is likely that some such system will be adopted this time. For the event there will be a general cleaning of rifles, a polishing of buttons and belt plates and brushing up of uniforms. The blankets and haversacks and canteens will remain in the storeroom of the quartermaster, where they are carefully stored with oil coats, tents and other campaign essentials, ready to be issued at a moment's notice.

In the evening there will be a regimental reunion. This will be under the direction of Lieut. Col. Jones, Maj. McCarthy, Capt. Ashley, Capt. Camara, Capt. Smith and Lieut. Towse. The Drill Shed will be occupied and the tables will be weighted down with a substantial soldier luncheon, supplemented by fruits and other extras. The commissary excursion will be personally conducted by Capt. Ashely, who is authorized to act as his own staff or to enlist assistance. The arrangement committee is also the committee on entertainment. There will be a few short speeches by representative men, including the Commander-in-Chief, President Dole, and Messrs. Cooper and W. O. Smith, of the Cabinet. It is expected that the Government band will be in attendance and a neat program will be arranged, with singing and specialties from the stage.

A few invitations will be sent out, for instance to the officers of the United States forces now here.

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That starry emblem has a duty vast.

It carries a message to hungry souls—

A message that must eternally last.

Liberty whispers and onward progress rolls.

Honolulu, H. I. January 7, 1899.

TO MEET AGAIN

Stop Coughing!

Every cough makes your throat more raw and terrible. Every cough congests the lining membranes of your lungs. Cough tearing your throat and lungs in this way. Put the parts at rest and give them a chance to heal. You will need some help to do this and we will find it in

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

From the first dose the quiet and rest begin; the tickling in the throat ceases; the spasms weaken; the cough disappears. Do not wait for pneumonia and consumption but cut short your cold without delay.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral cures because it heals. It goes to the very seat of trouble, quieting the inflammation and makes a permanent cure. Begin in time, it is the one great preventive to all serious lung troubles.

Buy Your Carbon Paper, Typewriter Paper and Ribbons.

At Our Store Largest Assortment, Best Quality, Lowest Prices. Agency for the

HOLISTER DRUG CO. Agents.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

This date 1855 Lelelohu was born. The Orpheum theater is closed for two weeks.

Makaha (Oahu) oranges are on the local market.

Miss Alexander will leave for Kona next Friday.

Senator Northrup, from Kohala, is visiting the capital.

C. S. Bradford, well known in Honolulu, is now in Manila.

There are indications that the epidemic fever will spread.

A letter addressed to Mr. Nathaniel Andwood remains at this office.

Fred. Leslie is now to have the beer and wine license for Kailua, Hawaii.

Several of the town contractors are actually refusing to bid on more work.

An earthquake shock was felt at Hilo at 4 o'clock last Wednesday morning.

A partial eclipse of the sun will be visible here about 12:45 p. m. Wednesday.

An agency will be established here by the Union Pacific passenger department.

The brethren of the secret societies are glad that installation week is ended.

A purse of \$55 was presented to the nurses of the Hilo hospital as a Christmas gift.

The F. W. Glades will leave Kahului and reside permanently in Honolulu in the near future.

Count G. Kunat, from Vladivostock, is at the beach again, having arrived by the Nippon Maru.

The S. S. Kinai will this week leave on her regular run Wednesday morning instead of Tuesday.

Capt. Pat Curtis, once of the Spray, has returned from the coast. He came down on the S. C. Allen.

The engagement is announced at Hilo of Dr. Irwin, of Kakaako, and Miss Maude Wight, daughter of Dr. Wight, of Kohala.

A very crazy Chinaman was brought from Maui yesterday for the asylum here. The man recently disfigured himself with a knife.

The Hilo jail caught fire last week, late at night. A citizen alarmed the jailor and inmates, all of whom were sleeping soundly.

The friends of J. W. Bergstrom, who left the S. S. Nippon Maru Saturday, declare that he will return from the coast with a bride.

There were horse races at Hilo a week ago today. "Jack" Wilson's Surprise took the principal event. A jockey club is to be organized.

Three Spaniards who say they are members of Aguilardo's Cabinet are on the S. S. Nippon en route to Washington on a political mission.

ALL FOR HAWAII

Showing of the Islands at
Omaha Exposition.

GETTING A CHOICE SPACE

Popularity of Coffee—Industries—Interesting Railway Companies
Educational Display.

Robert W. Shingle, who represented Hawaii at the Trans-mississippi Exposition in Omaha this summer, will return to Honolulu on the China, due to arrive on January 14. Mr. Shingle left on his mission to the States in the latter part of June.

The Hawaiian exhibit was installed in the Agricultural building, which was the largest structure on the grounds. Mr. Shingle reached Omaha with his exhibit on the day the Senate passed the Newlands resolution annexing the Islands. Hawaii had been assigned space in the International hall. This building was not a popular building and Mr. Shingle immediately raised objection on the ground that Hawaii was not a foreign nation but a part and parcel of the United States. The point was referred to a committee of lawyers and Mr. Shingle was upheld in his position.

The Exposition authorities then gave Hawaii the choicer space in the Agricultural building. Here the exhibit was speedily installed, being in running order by the middle of July.

One of the spaces was devoted entirely to coffee. A dozen large coffee trees, which were secured on the Waialae plantation; these ranging from a nursery plant to a tree in bearing made a very interesting display. The coffee served was very carefully prepared by expert demonstrators, they using the drip process. This booth was thronged constantly with people, and many hundreds left behind orders for the coffee to be sent to their homes.

On another large space adjoining the coffee booth, was displayed all the other exhibits. The space was dotted with palms, orange trees, small coconut trees and other tropical plants, which gave the entire exhibit a tropical appearance. The school exhibit was laid out on tables and hung up on the walls. Nothing interested the visitors to the exhibit so much as this wonderful work. Many fine compensations were paid the Hawaiian School children by competent judges.

The photographic display was unquestionably the finest and most complete that has ever been seen outside of the Islands. The bulk of these pictures were by Williams. The colored photos turned out by Davy were very interesting and attractive.

Besides an immense bulk of literature distributed at the booth, Mr. Shingle gave away to representative people visiting the booths, palmings on small bamboo cards. These cards were artistically executed by Mr. Philip H. Dodge, of Honolulu, who took for his subjects typical scenes in the Islands.

In the matter of jury awards Hawaii was "strictly in it." Hawaiian coffee was awarded the gold medal after two juries considered the merits of all competing coffees. The first of these juries consisted of Mr. Peck, a big coffee broker of New York; Mr. Brown, manager of John W. Doane & Company, of Chicago; and Mr. J. W. Nicholson, a prominent coffee expert of Omaha. This jury sent in a unanimous verdict for Hawaiian coffee. But the exposition authorities were not fully satisfied, and constituted another jury, the personnel of which included food experts in the United States Army. Uncle Sam's officers were in the same way of thinking that the coffee experts were, and the exposition officials very promptly turned over the award.

Other diplomas and gold medals were received for the general exhibit, school work, native handiwork, photograph display, Hobron Drug Co. taroena, etc.

There was a demand for parts of the exhibit from institutions all over the country. Those of the exhibits that were not to be returned to Hawaii have all been judiciously distributed, where they will do the most good to advertise Hawaii. These include such institutions as the public schools of Omaha, the University of Nebraska, the University of Bellevue, the Chicago University, some Wisconsin, Ohio and Iowa schools, McClymond's Library of Massillon, Ohio, and Transmississippi Exposition Historical Society, and the Smithsonian Institute.

From the date of his arrival in Omaha, Mr. Shingle began to receive a large mail from all parts of the country. A goodly number of these were from people seeking investment and pleasure. Others came from men and women looking for positions. To these Mr. Shingle sent answers telling of the existing conditions in the Islands, and advised all to stay away unless they had means.

During the summer Mr. Shingle gathered the names of several thousand people, who were interested in Hawaii from some standpoint or other. These people were all supplied with literature and many received personal letters from the commissioner. These names and addresses have been placed with the passenger departments of the Santa Fe, the Union Pacific, the Southern Pacific, the Chicago, the Northwestern, the Burlington, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Northern Pacific railroads and the several steamship companies, all engaged in stimulating tourist travel to Hawaii.

The commissioner interested Col. W. E. Haskell, proprietor of the Minneapolis Times, and the Northern Pacific Railway in getting up specially conducted tours to Hawaii. The Union Pacific and Southern Pacific, the Bur-

LIFE ON MAUI

Old Lahaina Court House
Made New Again.

Light's Wanted Next—A New Year Party—Capt. Ahlborn Entertains A Wedding.

(Special Correspondence.)

MAUI, Dec. 7.—The old court house at Lahaina is assuming again the appearance of a modern structure. It was built in 1880 and was rapidly decaying during the past few years. Recently there have been fears of a collapse when crowds assembled in the temple of law. With the overhauling the structure is now a credit to the quiet little town and to the men who did the work. A five-foot canal has been built along the entire front and new floors have been laid in every room. The old wooden supporting columns have been removed and new ones put in their places. Everything is finished up now both inside and out in a manner to make the place most attractive and substantial. Mr. Rowell has done his part and now it is requested as a further improvement needed without delay that the postmaster general give influence to have good light around the letter boxes when mail comes in at night. The lanterns used should be consigned to the scrap heap.

Capt. and Mrs. Ahlborn gave a dance to many of their friends on New Year's eve. Refreshments were served and all had a fine time.

After recovering from a severe illness, Mr. Chas. Mulvaney leaves for Honolulu with his wife today. The Lahaina climate did wonders for the sick man.

Master Eugene McCann returns by the Claudine to Honolulu to resume his studies at St. Louis college.

After a brief visit to her parents Mrs. L. M. Veltesen leaves to join her husband in Honolulu, accompanied by her sister, Miss Rachel Hayesden, who will attend the Honolulu High school.

Mr. R. E. Ford and Miss E. M. Vallet, the latter of San Francisco, were united in marriage at the Catholic church at Lahaina on Sunday evening, January 1. The reception and party, including a supper and dancing, was all held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. McCann. Mr. and Mrs. Ford left for their new home in a shower of coins and old slippers.

Cogswell's Work.

At the studio of Artist Cogswell, in the Love building, on Fort street, are some oil portraits more than worth a visit to the den of the genius. Mr. Cogswell has just finished President Date and Prince David. Both are strong productions. All who have seen the Date portrait say that it is the best yet painted. The likeness of Prince David is one that cannot fail to please that handsome young man and his many friends. It is true to life, with a natural pose and much character. The Prince is seen on the canvas just as he appears every day. Mr. Cogswell has also finished a portrait of President McKinley, that will doubtless be left in Honolulu.

Rosa Estate Sold.

There was a large attendance and lively bidding at the Morgan real estate auction sale last Saturday at noon. The land was the Kaalawai tract, beyond Diamond Head, and a total of \$12,585 was received. The sales were: The land at Kalihilani went to W. Savidge for \$625. Gear, Lansing & Co. bought the fishing rights at Kaalawai, for \$110. The Kaalawai lots sold at the following figures: No. 1, to A. S. Humphreys, for \$1,950; No. 2, same purchaser, \$2,650; No. 3, Mrs. Irene Brown and Carrie Robinson, \$2,700; No. 5, L. A. Thurston and A. W. Carter, \$2,675; No. 6, Dr. N. B. Emerson, \$869; No. 7, F. J. Testa, \$875; No. 8, same purchaser, \$900.

Hilo Wharf Sheds.

(Hilo Tribune.)

Advices have been received from Superintendent of Public Works Rowell to the effect that 150 feet of sheds will be erected over the big wharf at Waiakea and that work will be commenced on it right away. Drawings are now being made to have the whole tract of four acres at that place put into good condition. These drawings when ready will be placed before the Cabinet for their acceptance, and when passed on the work will be pushed to completion.

Save the Mynahs.

Byron O. Clarke, secretary of the Board of Agriculture, is much opposed to efforts on the part of some people to kill off the mynah birds. He declares that they are of immense value in destroying insects that would be of marked damage to fruit. Mr. Clarke has watched the birds closely at his Pearl City place and is strong in his conviction that the lively and fighting fellow is a benefit instead of a pest.

A SYDNEY MAN.

Information to New Yorkers and others in Australia.

From Evening News, Sydney:

If the facts published below had been researched in Adelaide, South Australia, Sydney readers might look the item over and then throw the paper to one side and forget all about it. The interest taken in the statement of a citizen in some distant town isn't as strong as that of a fellow citizen's. Foreign evidence has always a hazy questionable halo around it that the home article lacks, and when you read the statement of Mr. John Barker, of No. 3 Jones' Cottage, of Morgan Street, this city, you have to face the inevitable question, can I depend more upon an article endorsed by a resident of Sydney than I can depend on one endorsed by a stranger whom I don't know, never will know, and whose place of abode I never heard about until I saw it mentioned in an advertisement? Read what Mr. Barker has to say:

"During the last fifteen years my kidneys have been completely out of order, and I've been constantly troubled by a dull heavy pain in the small of my back. My condition was often so serious that it necessitated my admittance to a hospital, but the doctors' treatment only resulted in temporary relief. I did not know what to do. I tried one thing and then another. Finally, I saw a medicine mentioned in a paper, for Backache; and the article said that Backache was a sign of kidney disease (I felt this was so, and that my backache did come from kidneys). I accordingly procured some of the medicine—the medicine called Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. I took them and with splendid results, and am happy to say, they have been of more service to me than any remedy I have ever taken. They have relieved the pain in my back, and my general health is much improved. I would strongly advise kidney sufferers to give the pills a trial."

As soon as the kidneys fall sick they stop doing their work. They stop filtering the blood.

This surely brings trouble.

There is poison in unfiltered blood. The poison is what causes so-called "blood diseases," such as Rheumatism, Gout, Anæmia, Chlorosis, Neuralgia, Eruptions, etc.

The kidneys cause these diseases.

The kidneys can cure them, if they are themselves first cured.

They can be cured with DOAN'S Backache Kidney Pills.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers for 50 cents per box, or six boxes for \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price, by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Honolulu, agents for the Islands.

Down Again

In prison is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely.

Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price.

The master of 5, or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

TELEPHONE 121.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
Chlorodyne
Original and Only Genuine.
Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne
Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE stated
that in court the Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE
was sued for the INVENTOR of CHLORO-
DYNE; that the whole story of the defendant,
Freeman, was deliberately untrue, and he regret-
ted to find it had been sworn to. See The Times,
July 18, 1894.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne
Is a LIQUID MEDICINE which cures PAIN OF
EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep
WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES
the nervous system when exhausted. Is the
Great Specific for CHOLERA, DYSEN-
TERY, Diarrhea.

The General Board of Health, London, re-
ports that it ACTS as a CHARM; one dose gen-
erally sufficient.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne
Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in
Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne
Rapidly cuts short all attacks of
Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The im-
mense sale of this Remedy has given rise to
many unscrupulous imitations.

N. B.—Every bottle of genuine Chlorodyne
bears on the G. V. label the name of the
inventor, Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE, sold
in bottles, 1s. 1½s., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d., by all
chemists.

Sole Manufacturer.
J. T. DAVENPORT,
88 GREAT RUSSELL ST., LONDON, W. C.

KING BROS.

Have a superb array of
GOODS selected by Will C.
King from the latest Novel-
ties on the Coast.

Suitable for Christmas and Wed-
ding Presents, consisting of

PICTURES,
ART STUARY,
PHOTO PANELS,
—AND—
ART NOVELTIES.

Also the latest in
PICTURE MOULDINGS
—AND—
FRAMING MATERIALS.

All are welcome at their Show
Rooms.

110 HOTEL ST.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection With the Canadian-Australian
Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued.

To All Points in the United States
and Canada, via Victoria and
Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:
Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen
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Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver
Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India
and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.,
Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line,
Canadian Pacific Railway.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette
(Semi-Weekly).

TIMELY TOPICS

January 2nd, 1890.

The rush and tumult attendant upon the approach of and during the holidays being over and peaceful quiet having once more settled, now is the time to consider the necessities of home.

In making out your list of goods to replenish the household stock, do not forget your wife when driving likes to feel perfectly safe as well as comfortable and up-to-date.

Nothing so detracts from the appearance of a horse as a shabby harness and equipment.

Nothing so attracts and adds to the appearance of a horse as a fine harness and equipment such as we are displaying.

We have received by the late steamer a full line of up-to-date Single and Double Harness, Buggy and Carriage Harness, Carriage Whips, Laprobes and Whips, Express Harness, Mule Team Harness, Dump Cart and Sherwood Steel Harness.

We pride ourselves on having a thorough complete stock of reliable and attractive carriage and heavy equipments.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.

Limited.

307 FORT ST.

ARE
YOU
READY

To look at the finest and most complete line of holiday goods ever imported into the Hawaiian Islands? If so we shall be pleased to offer the services of one of our obliging clerks to show you the goods.

TIME NO OBJECT.

The goods were purchased by our Mr. Barthrop, who has recently returned from a tour among the leading makers throughout the United States.

In quality and price we are leaders.

COME AND SEE.

We have a line of fine leather goods that embraces almost everything useful made of leather at prices astonishingly low.

IN CELLULOID GOODS our line will astonish you.

FANCY GLASS BOTTLES. We lead our competitors.

PERFUMERY is our forte. Our line of Palmer's, Lazell, Dailey & Co., Lundborg, Colgate, Pinauds, Rigaud & Co., Roger & Gallet, is complete.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

PAPER ON SUGAR

A Writer Who Holds Views That Are Quite Optimistic.

DEMAND AND PRODUCTION

Effect of Annexation of Sugar Lands by United States—For Bureau—Hawaiian.

(A paper by Dr. H. W. Wiley, prepared for the Louisiana Sugar Planters Association.)

Gentlemen—I have the honor of your secretary of November 18th, asking me to prepare a paper on the "Probable Effect of the Annexation of Spanish Colonies on the Sugar Industry of the United States."

As a basis for any valuable opinion it is first necessary to study the statistical data relating to our sugar supply. First of all the data of the period just preceding the rebellion in Cuba are of prime interest, since they show the normal condition of the sugar industry in the most important of the Spanish colonies in time of peace as affecting trade relation with the United States.

The quantities of sugar imported into the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1892, the year immediately preceding the outbreak of the Cuban rebellion, from countries which already are or are about to become American colonies or dependencies, are as follows:

Sugar imported into the United States, July, 1892—June, 1893.

From	Pounds.
Cuba	2,127,497,454
Porto Rico	75,484,143
Philippines	124,652,343
Hawaiian Islands	324,726,584

By above comparison it is seen that since the war the Cuban imports are only one-fifth of what they were before, while from the Philippines we have secured a little less than one-fourth of the former amount. The figures for Porto Rico are not given separately, but it is fair to presume that, while there was no rebellion in that island, the war with Spain has greatly diminished the total imports for the year.

The data for the Hawaiian Islands show that in five years the imports have increased by over 150,000,000 pounds. Since however Hawaiian sugar has been admitted free of duty for fifteen years, the annexation of that group to the United States will have no further effect than to stimulate the industry and thus increase the output. Since it has been demonstrated that water for irrigation can be secured from wells sunk in the porous lava, it is certain that the area devoted to sugar-culture in the islands can be greatly increased. This method of securing water, however, is costly and not capable of unlimited expansion, so that at this time we may foresee with some degree of exactitude the probable maximum output of sugar in the Hawaiian group. From the most reliable information accessible it may be said that under the stimulus of American enterprise the Hawaiian Islands will produce for export to the present States about 1,000,000,000 pounds of sugar in 1910. Beyond this figure the increase will be very slow and it is more than probable that the figure mentioned may not be reached for 15 or 20 years. Meanwhile the consumption of sugar will increase so that by the time the Hawaiian Islands send to the present States 500,000 tons of sugar, we will be needing a great deal more than the extra quarter million tons coming from that source. The Hawaiian Islands therefore may be eliminated from the problem in so far as their product of sugar shall affect the industry here.

Since it was certain that the rates of duty on imported sugars under the Dingley act would be increased, an enormous stock of raw sugars was secured under the lower duties of the Wilson tariff. The beginning of the fiscal year, July 1st, 1897, therefore found a stock of sugar so large that practically no imports of beet-sugar were made after July for eight months.

In April, 1898, the stock of sugar imported under the former tariff act began to be exhausted and beet-sugar again commenced to come in from Germany. Considerable quantities of refined sugar were imported during the winter and early spring of 1898. For the quarter ended September 30, 1898, nearly 200,000,000 pounds of sugar were imported from Germany—a quantity considerably greater than for the whole fiscal year ended June 30, 1898. It appears that a change in the tariff has had a more immediate and direct effect on our sugar trade than annexation can possibly have.

Referring again to the data directly involved in the discussion of the subject under consideration, it is seen that

the annual export of sugar from Puerto Rico to the United States, where the sugar is to round measure 15,000,000 from Cuba, 15,000,000, and from the Philippines 12,000,000 pounds. These are the quantities of sugar which were produced and exported to the United States under Spanish rule and by Spanish methods of agriculture and manufacture. It is now evident that all these countries will be out of the Spanish zone. It is also already decided that two of them, viz., Puerto Rico and the Philippines, will become parts of the United States and therefore their products will be admitted free of any duty. In the case of Cuba the probability is that it will remain under an American protectorate. All the teachings of our past history, as exemplified, especially in the case of Texas, indicate that eventually Cuba will also be a territory or state of the union. For the present, however, we must exclude this event from any immediate influence on the sugar industry in the States. In other words, it is fair to presume that at least the next ten years Cuban sugar will pay a duty on entering our present borders.

It is also fair to assume that under American institutions the agriculture of Porto Rico and the Philippines will be improved and the production of sugar increased. These countries being parts of the United States, it is evident that this increase in production will be consumed here, so that practically all the sugar exported from those islands will find a market here.

It is not possible to give with any degree of accuracy an estimate of how great this increase will be. We do not know enough about the available lands, the vicissitudes of the climate, the conditions of labor, and the attitude of the natives towards their new rulers to make any positive statement. It appears to me, however, that for a decade at least the rate of increase in sugar production in these Islands will be ten per cent per annum.

At this rate, in 1910, the quantity of sugar exported to the States from Porto Rico will be, in round numbers, 500,000,000, and from the Philippines 600,000,000 pounds, or a total of 1,100,000,000 pounds.

It seems quite certain therefore that that quantity of sugar, including the Hawaiian product, which will come into the States free of duty in 1898-1910, will be at least 1,500,000,000 pounds.

Our consumption of sugar at the present time in round numbers is 4,000,000,000 pounds.

At the normal rate of increase of population we will consume in 1908-1910 fully 5,500,000,000 pounds.

If we assume that the production of sugar in the States from beets and cane does not increase, it is seen that practically the same quantity of dutiable sugar will be imported in 1910 as at the present time. If the same rate of increase is found in the home industry which has been accorded to Porto Rico and the Philippines, our domestic production, excluding recent acquisitions, will be nearly 1,500,000,000 pounds in 1910. It is not likely, however, that such a rate of increase will be maintained, since capital will be slow to enter the sugar industry in the States until the final status of Cuba is determined.

It is evident therefore that the quantity of dutiable sugar entering our ports during the next eleven years is not likely to be diminished and may be increased. Nor is it likely that any tariff changes threatening a lower rate of duty on imported sugar will be enacted within the time specified. The Republicans have control of the Senate for at least six years to come and whatever party may be in power it will be only too glad to have the benefit of the duties on imported sugars to help pay the expenses which the enlargement of our territories naturally entails.

A conservative view of the present situation, therefore, leads to the opinion that for at least the next decade the annexation of the Spanish colonies will not work any injury to the present sugar industry of the United States. It must be confessed, however, that the uncertainty in regard to the final disposition of Cuba and the certainty that there will be a large increase in the imports of duty free sugar will discourage the investment of capital in new enterprises. This will be especially felt in the beet-sugar industry where millions of capital would have found a safe investment had the Spanish war not occurred.

Perhaps there is no country on earth where sugar can be grown so cheaply as in Cuba. A soil of inexhaustible fertility, a vast extent of arable land, and a favoring climate make it impossible to fix limits to possible production. It is not extravagant to say that Cuba's crop under a strong and active government would be easily doubled in ten years. Cuba by 1910 may have 4,000,000,000 pounds of sugar to export to the States. In this case, should Cuba be annexed, practically all of the sugar consumed would be produced within our customs limits. In fact the production of, more than the total quantity of sugar consumed, is not beyond the range of possibility. In these circumstances it is difficult to see how our

present industry could continue to exist. It is not easily demonstrated that sugar of 30 degrees polarization, can be produced here for less than three cents a pound. It is demonstrable that sugar can be made for a much smaller price. The best fruits of California and of New York and the cane fields of Louisiana, in my opinion, would sustain a very unequal contest with the plantations of Cuba free and Americanized. The capacity, however, of even so rich a country as Cuba has its limits. We are speaking now of the wants of 100,000,000 people. Sugar is growing every day to be a more necessary article of food. It has long ceased to be merely a luxury.

We look forward to the day not very far distant, when our people shall number two or three hundred millions. It is doubtful if the development of our tropical possessions in respect of sugar production will keep pace with the increase of population. In this case the sugar cane and the sugar beet here will be called on still to provide at least a part of the sugar which we consume.

An Afflicted Mother

From the Times, Paw Paw, Ill.

A resident of this town who has lost two children during the past six years, by violent deaths has been utterly prostrated by the shock, and seriously sick as a result of it. One child (aged 1) was killed by a cyclone in '90 while at school; another, three years later, was run over by a Burlington R. R. train. That grief and misfortune may so prey on the mind as to lead to serious physical disorders has been well demonstrated in this case. As a result of them, her health was shattered and she has been a constant sufferer since 1890. Her principal trouble has been neuralgia of the stomach, which was very painful, and exhibited all the symptoms of ordinary neuralgia, nervousness and indigestion. Physicians did her no good whatever. She was discouraged and abandoned all hope of getting well. Finally, however, a certain well known pill was recommended (Dr. Williams' Pink Pill for Pale People).

She supplied herself with a quantity of them and had not taken them two weeks when she noticed a marked improvement in her condition. She continued taking the pills until seven or eight boxes had been consumed and she considered herself entirely cured. She can now eat all kinds of food, which is something she has not been able to do for years. She is not troubled in the least with nervousness as she was during the time of her stomach troubles.

She is now well and all because of Dr. Williams' Pink Pill for Pale People a complete cure has been made.

If any one would like to hear more of the details of her suffering and relief gained by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pill for Pale People they may be obtained probably, by writing the lady direct. She is one of our well known residents, Mrs. Ellen A. Oderkirk, Paw Paw, Ill.

More New Schools.

Henry E. Cooper, Minister of Education, will soon advertise for bids on the construction of these schools and cottages:

Onomea, one-room house.
Keauhou-ka, two-room house.
Honolulu, two-room school.
Honolulu, teacher's cottage.
Pepee-ho, teacher's cottage.
Oia-kal, teacher's cottage.
Oia-waena, one-room school.

Keokea, Maui, two-room school.

The present Beretania school, Honolulu, is to be removed, preparatory to building a brick school house on the same premises.

Beach Road Trees.

The Board of Agriculture has given its authorization for rows of trees along the new beach road. Mr. Clarke will now proceed to do his very best in this line. Trees are to be planted in the various government nurseries at once for transplanting to the future avenue. There will be ironwood, milo, palms and cocoanuts. It is contemplated that the beach road shall become one of the notable driveways of the world.

WHEN YOU HAVE A BAD COLD

You want the best medicine that can be obtained, and that is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

You want a remedy that will not only give quick relief but effect a permanent cure.

You want a remedy that will relieve the lungs and keep expectoration easy.

You want a remedy that will counteract any tendency toward pneumonia.

You want a remedy that is pleasant and safe to take.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the only medicine in use that meets all of these requirements. This remedy is famous for its cures of bad colds throughout the United States and in many foreign countries. It has many rivals, but, for the speedy and permanent cure of bad colds, stands without a peer and its splendid qualities are everywhere admired and praised. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. L.

SLEEP FOR SKIN-TORTURED BABIES

And rest for tired mothers in a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single anointing with CUTICURA (ointment), purest of emollients and greatest of skin cures. This treatment will afford instant relief, and point to a speedy cure of the most torturing, disfiguring, humiliating, itching, burning, bleeding, crusted, scaly skin and scalp humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails.

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